Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,885 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50e.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

10fr.; three months, 28fr.
FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.;
3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.
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Great-Britain.

The whole conduct of the Porte and of

the Turkish officials, whether Ministers or

confidential agents like Ahmed Essad, has

LONDON, JUNE 5-6, 1882. EGYPT AND TURKISH DIPLOMACY

been throughout this Egyptian imbroglio informed with far-reaching design. The aim from the beginning has been to extend the power of the Sultan in Egypt and thus to gain some compensation for the loss of prestige which Russia has lately inflicted upon him in Europe and France in Africa. It is certain that no serious increase of Turkish influence in Egypt will be allowed by the Powers, whether assembled in Conference or not. Neither France nor England, at least, would tolerate any diminution of the independence which it has been for the past forty years the policy of both countries to secure. The Porte should understand that no amount of wily diplomacy and of parallel codes of public and secret instructions to its agents can ever secure that cherished object of its policy. Egypt is autonomous, under an hereditary Governor almost independent of the Porte; and it must remain so. Armed Turkish intervention is in the last resort probably the least objectionable form of force; but it must be hedged round with safeguards, or it becomes one of the most objectionable. It is of course disagreeable for the Powers. and especially for England and France, to find themselves suffering a sharp diplomatic check at the hands of Turkey. But the whole conditions of the Egyptian problem are so complicated that it is inevitable that, if peace is to be preserved, some sacrifices must be made. No Power, except Turkey, sees that enough is to be made by isolated action to compensate it for the necessary loss and risk which that In the House of Lords on Monday the would involve. Thus France, sooner than break up the concert with England and with Europe, is at last becoming unwillingly reconciled to the prospect of a limited Turkish intervention, which has always been advocated by this country. It may be hoped that our Government will be able to keep itself in harmony with France and with the other Powers in the remaining stages of this thorny question: but it is still more to be hoped that it will shape and adhere to a policy which will keep clearly in mind the interests which Engdand has in Egypt. The problem of Egyptian government is exceedingly difficult, and our relation to it is a matter which requires most careful consideration; but, as the question has now been in an acute phase for the best part of a year, not to reckon the time of preparation which was allowed to those who took care to keep themselves informed, it is hardly too much to expect that an English Government, however preoccupied with troubles at bome, should have grasped the essential facts of the situation and should have determined on the course which in any contingencies it would pursue. In other words, what the country

expects is that the English Government

should take the lead in the international

deliberations about a country in which

English interests are greater than any

other, and that, if those interests are not

regarded, the Government should reserve

its right to protect them by such methods

as might seem necessary .- Times. The Standard says:—The position brought about by the jealousy of the French and the incapacity of the English Government is so unsatisfactory, that an English Statesman who had foresight and cared for English interests in the first place, would not be sorry to see English and French authority in Egypt, as far as it is joint and several, disappear altogether, and the whole question arise de novo. It is as certain as anything well can be that in the long run the attempt to exercise joint influence in Egypt will end either by destroying the influence of both, or will set England and France by the ears. Under such circumstances we should do better to aim at reducing, and finally withdrawing from, an impossible and dangerous alliance, and trusting to the chapter of accidents—we wish we could say to a wise and coherent policy-to enable us to reassert our influence in Egypt singly, and without the embarrassing co-operation of any other Power. So long, however, as the Liberal Party continued to be governed by their present ideas, the existing Cabinet cannot have a policy that is either wise or co-The course to pursue would be to fall back upon the old policy that was rashly and ignorantly abandoned. We have never agreed with those who said, "Take Egypt!" There is no necessity for any such step, so long as we take care that Egypt is in the hands of those who are our friends. But so long as we ma intain an unreal and insincere alliance w ith France we shall be objects of suspicion at Constantinople and Cairo alike. We must release ourselves from this fatal ass ociation with a Power that is hated and dre aded wherever the creed of Mahomet is revered. We ourselves are the greatest Mahometan Power in the world; and, if or no other reason, the Ruler of Turkey and the Ruler of Egypt ought to be amongst our best friends, and we ought to be amongst the firmest of theirs. It never would I have been otherwise but for the ha, If-sentimental impetuosity of the present Prime Minister, and it may be again as soc 'n as his strange crusading is set aside. The mischief began six years ago; and ot r powerlessness in Egypt may be distinctly v traced to one of his inflammatory pamph, ets. Some people will say this is ancient history.
Those who say that do not unders tand the

history of to-day.

The Daily News remarks :- The Porte, as Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke announced, has not rejected the Conference, but it has taken steps which permit it to express the hope that the holding of a Conference will not be needful. Arabi Pacha has obeyed the orders of the Porte and stopped all the military preparations, including the forts at Alexandria. The Porte has sent Dervish Pacha to Egypt, and has declared its intention, as the sovereign Power, to be to maintain the status quo and to strengthen the authority of the Khedive. The status quo of course involves the control and the position generally of the Western Powers, though they seem to be ignored in the Circular addressed by the Porte to its foreign ambassadors. Arabi's obedience to the order from Constantinople seems to indicate that he and the Khedive and the Porte may come to terms, and leave England and France to take their own course. In that case it seems difficult to understand how the ultimatum which demanded Arabi's removal and honourable exile can be enforced. The sovereign authority of the Porte has been appealed to, and by the result of the appeal we must abide. The Porte substitutes its own solution for that of the Western Powers, and it is one characteristic of Turkish diplomacy, which thinks only of taking away from the foreigner the ground on which interference has been threatened.

The Morning Post says:-With reference to the able manner in which Turkey has established the futility of the ' joint naval demonstration," and apparently prevented the mischievous interference of the European concert, we have nothing but satisfaction to express at the success of the diplomacy of Constantinople. Nor do we see why there should be any disapproval expressed, or any indignation felt, at the way in which the Sultan's advisers are alleged to have played off Tewfik against Arabi, and Arabi against Tewfik, with the view of the better maintenance of Turkish supremacy. It is not unnatural that Turkish statesmen should strive to maintain Turkish influence and prestige, even though there may be Western politicians who would blush to hear themselves accused of any excessive regard for the interests of their own country. Besides, it is quite possible that the best permanent solution of the Egyptian difficulty under the just sovereignty of the Porte may consist in a suitable recognition of the principle of popular representation advanced more or less honestly by Arabi Pacha and his following, as well as in the maintenance of the authority of the Khedive according to the firmans of the Porte, which Europe would reluctantly see curtailed or withdrawn.

THE LORDS AND THE SUSPECTS.

Marquis, of Waterford drew attention to the recent release of Suspects imprisoned under the Coercion Act. For once the Ministerial speakers did not treat the criticisms of the Opposition Lords, and the request made by them for further information, as a wanton blow at the authority of Government in Ireland. Lord Granville, in fact, went so far as to profess his satisfaction with the results of the debate. It certainly gave him another opportunity of showing that when he has to reply to Lord Salisbury he can lose his temper; but, beyond this, the impartial reader will fail to see that any advantage has resulted to the case of the Government. Lord Cowper has found at last an opportunity of explaining his views of the transaction, and his straightforward speech completes with startling distinctness the act of accusation. Lord Granville has to satisfy the country that what has been done has been well done; and he will not do this by simply reiterating the protest that the process by which Mr. Parnell stepped out of Kilmainham, and the Arrears Bill stepped into the House of Commons, is not fitly described as a Compact or a Treaty. The question is one of fact, not of phrase; and as to facts there is now little room for controversy. Let us assume that the Suspects could not be kept in prison indefinitely; that, independently of Mr. Parnell's assurances, Government had reason to believe that his disposition was favourably changed; that they had, as the result of their own estimate of the requirements of the situation, decided to prepare an Arrears Bill, such as the Land League members, by mere coincidence of opinion, approved; still the need remained that they should have some decent regard to appearances. They had the moulding of events in their hands, and were bound, if there was no Treaty, no contract, no engagement, to act so that no suspicion of any of these things could arise. What did they do? Lord Cowper tells us. They deliberately excluded the Lord Lieutenant from all knowledge of what was passing. When he received a telegram ann suncing the decision at which Ministers had arrived he could hardly, he says, believe it. "All professional men, judges, lawyers, all military men, clergymen of all denominations, landlords and land agents, and everybody who knew it, were astonished at this sudden step." How did the people interpret what had been done? Lord Cowper tells us also. The language used at every bonfire, the opinions reported from every quarrer, through every source, showed that the release was looked on as a complete surrender. The disclosures since, we may be sure, have not produced any change of view. No doubt Government are not bound by Captain O'Shea's opinion that the conspiracy which had been used to promote could now be used to discourage outrage; nor by Mr. Parnell's officiors offer of Parliamentary support. But these formed part of the whole business, and in the light of these the whole will be interpreted. Either the Cabinet acted with gross disregard for expediency in their arrangements, or they were not masters of their own cause; in other words, they were parties to a compact, not the less real because it was too discreditable to be admitted. It is nothing to the point that no damage to the cause of order has resulted from their action. They have permitted themselves to incur the suspicion of having bargained with crime, and even if peace had been won by the surrender, it was purchased at a fatal

"The shadow," as Lord Salisbury

said, "will fall, not only on the path of

this Government, but on the path of

any which will succeed it. It will hinder

any attempt at conciliation, and will make

coercion a necessity again; and again a

lamentable incident in English policy.-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS. The Duke of ARGYLL introduced a Bill relating to Parliamentary oaths. It was read a

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. Lord Granville, replying to Lord Salisbury, said it was true that the Sultan did not think a Conference of the Powers at Constantinople with reference to Egpptian affairs necessary and had made overtures to another effect, but it was not true that Lord Dufferin had recommended to her Majesty's Government that the project of a Conference should be abandoned. With reference to the earth-works at Alexandria, her Majesty's Government had been in communication with the Admiral and with our Agent in Egypt; but Lord Salisbury could not expect that the Government would now state what instructions on the subject had been sent out. Answering question from Lord Carnarvon, Lord Granville added that the arnament of the earthworks was not to be continued.

THE KILMAINHAM SUSPECTS.

Lord WATERFORD, in drawing attention to the recent release of suspects imprisoned under the Coercion Act, called attention to the circumstances connected with the letter of Mr. Parnell to Mr. O'Shea, and the omission of an important paragraph from that letter when it was first read to the House of Comnons. The noble lord, reviewing the various mons. The noble lord, reviewing the various phases of "the negotiation" as they had been discussed over and over again in the House of Commons, argued that it had greatly changed the policy of the Government, and, therefore, required fuller explanation than Ministers had yet given of it. He expressed his belief that the murders in the Phænix Park would not have occurred but for that change of policy, which made the extreme party in Ireland believe that Mr. Parnell had "sold" them. He asked whether another gentleman went He asked whether another gentleman went to Kilmainham on the same day as Mr. O'Shea; if so, whether that other gentleman went there on behalf of the Government, and what was his name. He moved for the corre-

spondence on the subject. Lord Cowper was anxious to explain to the House that though he was still Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when the suspects were released from Kilmainham, he had sent in his resignation days before, and was so astonished at the telegram ordering the release that at first he hesitated to credit it. He believed that non-official opinion in Ireland among the educated classes was against that release and regarded it as disastrous to the cause of law and order. At the same time, he thought the assertion of the Government that there had been no compact ought to be taken as true, and that the late Mr. Burke never made the observation on the release attributed to him in a letter which had appeared in the

Lord Carlingford observed that the speech of Lord Waterford was just such a one as he had expected to hear from him, and was a repetition of what had been stated so often in another place within the last few weeks.

He did not admit that the title "treaty,"
"compact," or "negotiation" was applicable
to what had occurred with reference to the release, because after three members of Parliament were released Her Majesty's ment were still free to as their Irish policy. They only took the declarations of Irish members in connection with the state of Ireland generally and with the Arrears Bill introduced by Mr. Redmond. The Government regarded the particular paragraph on which such weight had been laid by the Opposition as the least important in Mr. Parnell's letter. It had been an obstacle rather than an inducement to the Government. In conclusion, he assured the House that Her Majesty's Ministers felt no reason to regret the course they had adopted, while they had great confidence in the measures which they had introduced in the other House. He knew nothing about any second visitor to Kilmainham, and there were no documents to produce which could throw any further light on the release of the

Lord DUNRAVEN contended that the explanation of Lord Carlingford was unsatisfactory, and that even on the facts before Parliament there was evidence of "a bargain between the Government and the Land League party which was not creditable to the former. Lord Aberdare warmly protested against the attempt to fasten on the Government a compact which, as Ministers and gentlemen, they had over and over again repudiated-an attempt which he held to be injurious to the cause of peace in Ireland. Lord Dunsany condemned the action of the

Government. Lord Salisbury thought that if Lord Waterford had not succeeded in procuring documents he had brought about a very interesting debate, in which, from the speech of the late Viceroy of Ireland, their lordships were enabled to see what a sharp turn was made in the policy of the Government at the time of the release of the Land League members. He contended that what Mr. Burke was alleged to have said as to the causes of Irish trouble was established on trustworthy evidence; and he argued that the accounts given by different members of the Govern-ment and their defenders in respect of the negotiations at Kilmainham were inconsistent, and that the one given by Lord Carlingford that evening was chronologically incorrect. He held that there was no precedent for the Government of this country bargaining with man imprisoned under their own hand on suspicion of treasonable practices; and he characterised the transaction as "this unlucky treaty of Kilmainham."

Lord GRANVILLE concurred with Lord Salisbury as to the use of this debate, which he thought would enable the public to see how baseless were the insinuations made against the Government, whom that noble lord did everything to tarnish, while he did not bring their policy to the test of a Parliamentary vote. During his long experience of public life he had never known a Government which did not apply the maxims of private morality to public life, and he was astonished that the denial of the Government as to a compact was treated in the manner it had been by Lords Dunraven and Salisbury. The motion was withdrawn.

Several Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock Sir C. DILKE, answering a string of questions from Mr. Bourke as to the Egyptian question, of some of which he complained that they were put without notice, said that though the French Government had not yet formally consented to the production of all the Egyptian papers up to the present time, they had returned a favourable reply; and as to exacting the fulfilment of the so-called Ultimatumwhich he again denied to be an Ultimatumthe Government would not in any way go back on the statement they had made of their Egyptian policy. It was not true, he said, that the Porte had rejected the idea of a Conference-in fact, no direct communication had been received from the Porte on the subject. In the event of the Porte refusing, there would be no difficulty in holding the Conference elsewhere. As to the earthworks at Alexandria, strict orders had been given by the Sultan to discontinue them, and the Government were in communication with Sir E. Malet and Sir B. Seymour on the subject, but it would not be desirable to state the steps which might be taken. It was mainly in consequence of the representations of the British residents at Alexandria that the naval force had been strengthened, and he had

IRELAND. In answer to Mr. Healy, Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not the fact that Mr. Baron Fitzgerald or any other Irish Judge had resigned; but

with regard to filling up the two vacancies created by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's removal and a death he had received no communication from the Viceroy. No memorial or communica-tion had been received from the Irish Judges relating to the Prevention of Crime Bill which required an answer.

The House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, resuming the consideration of Clause 1. Mr. Marum's amendment confining the place of trial to the county n which the offence was committed, on which progress was reported on Friday, was again discussed at considerable length, but it was ultimately withdrawn, the Home Secretary undertaking to insert words hereafter which undertaking to insert words hereafter which would secure a prompt trial. The Home Secretary also accepted in principle a sugges-tion that the Judges shall be selected not by the Lord Lieutenant, but by a rota settled by ballot, and it was provided that 14 days notice of the Special Commission, with the names of the persons to be tried, shall be given, and that a copy of the Lord Lieutenant's warrant shall be laid before Parliament. warrant shall be laid before Parliament. The Home Secretary further undertook to insert provisions for the payment of the expenses of witnesses and acquitted criminals, and also for the payment of counsel for poor prisoners charged with treason, treason-felony, or murder. It was also provided that the Judges shall give their reasons in eaces of conviction in open court and that in cases of conviction in open court, and that a shorthand note shall be taken of the judgment. Finally, at the end of the clause, Sir W. Harcourt, in fulfilment of a promise given on the first night, moved a proviso con-fining the jurisdiction of the Special Com-mission to cases in which a Judge and jury in Ireland would have jurisdiction. This limitation was objected to as insufficient by Mr. Healy and other Irish members, who pointed out that it would include speeches made by the lrish in America, and insisted that the new tribunal should be confined to offences committed in Ireland. Sir W. Harcourt, on the other hand, maintained that British subjects who plotted against the State or promoted treasonable designs in whatever part of the world should be made amenable to the law when they came within the realm. On a division the proviso was carried by 128 to 25. and an amendment by Mr. Healy, that no person should be tried for treason or treason-felony committed out of Ireland, was nega-

tived by 131 to 22. On the motion that Clause 1 stand part of the bill, the general objection to it that it is aimed at liberty, not at crime, that it will demoralize the people and the Judges, and that no case has been shown of failure of justice under the jury system, were repeated by Mr. Commins, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Dillon said that the bill would increase the suspicion with which the Irish people regarded the administration of justice, and that the suspension of trial by jury was a confession that the Irish people sympathized with treason. Mr. Trevelyan based a brief defence of the clause on the statistics of unpunished crime, and again mentioned cases in which juries had acquitted criminals plainly guilty. Mr. Plunket sup-ported the clause, and Mr. Parnell repeated his prediction that the abolition of trial by ev would increase outrage. difficulty of governing Ireland, and would be prelude to martial law. In the division which followed the clause was carried by 227

Clause 2 was agreed to, and the Committee was subsequently adjourned until to-day at 4 Some other business was agreed to, and the House adjourned at five minutes past 2

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. Divine service was performed yesterday morning at the Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses of Hesse and the Royal Household. The Queen has received the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne) at Quebec, where her Royal Highness landed yesterday after a rather rough passage. The Princess suffered a little during the voyage, but was quite well

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury aud Ladies Cecil arrived at the family residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, from Hatfield House, Herts, on Monday, and will

stay in town for the season. The Earl and Countess of Carysfort have arrived in Hereford-gardens from Glenart Cast'e, Arklow, Ireland, for the season. The Earl and Countess of Glasgow have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Folkestone,

The Earl of Derby, who came to town from Knowsley on Saturday to dine with the Prime Minister, has returned to his country seat. The Countess Dowager of Lonsdale and

Lady Sybil Lowther have arrived at 61, Eaton-place, Miss de Burgh continues to improve. Sir James Paget and Dr. Collins visited the patient on Monday morning, and soon afterwards

the following bulletin was issued :- "Miss de Burgh is considerably better, and her reeovery, both as regards her general condition and the restoration of consciousness, is now so far re-established that no further bulletin will be issued." The marriage of the Hon. Patrick Greville-

Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville, of Clonyn, with Ermengarda, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Augustus Ogilvy, of Cove Dumfriesshire, was solemnised at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Monday, in the presence of a large number of friends. The wedding party met at the church at hal past eleven o'clock, and shortly afterwards the bride arrived, and was received by eight bridesmaids-namely, Lady Maude and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Miss Mary Beresford Hope, Hon, Edith Hill Trevor and Hon, Rosa Hood cousins of the bridegroom), Miss Katherine Stuart-Wortley, Miss Ruby Spencer Churchill, and Hon. Hilda Sugden. The youthful son of Lord and Lady Trevor, the Hon. Marcus Hill Trevor, acted as page, carrying the bride's train. Mr. R. Copeland Crawfurd was bridegroom's best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stanton, curate of St. Alban's, Holborn, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Powell, curate of St. the bride being given away by Lord Edward Spencer Churchill. - The party afterwards went to breakfast at Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill's, 24, Manchester-square. Early in the afternoon the Hon. Patrick and Mrs. Greville-Nugent left for Folkestone, on their way to Paris for

their wedding tour.

The marriage of Mr. F. E. G. Astley (Scots Guards), eldest son of Sir John Astley, Bart. with Lady Gertrude Pelham, only daughter of the late Earl of Yarborough, took place on Monday at St. George's Church, Hanoversquare. There was a large congregation of relatives and friends present at the ceremony and a number of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the bridegroom's com-pany of the Scots Guards attended. The bride on her arrival was conducted to the altar by the Earl of Yarborough, her brother, and she was attended by the following bridesmaids Astley, Miss C., Miss E., and Miss A. Astley sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Astley, cousin of the bridegroom; Hon. Victoria Macdonald, Miss Eyre, and Miss Larking, cousins of the bride. Each bridesmaid wore a prettily designed turquoise double heart brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and manufactured by Mr. H. Lewis, of 172, New Bondstreet. The bridegroom was accompanied by

heard that some of them were leaving the | Mr. Cyprian Knollys as best man. marriage was celebrated by the Rev. A. Aylmer Astley, B.A., uncle of the bridegroom -the bride being given away by her brother. The Earl of Yarborough entertained the wedding party at breakfast at his house in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. In the course of the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Eastleigh House, Mr. Hugo Astley's place in Wilts, for the honeymoon. The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and played till the wedding party separated.

ROYAL VISIT TO ETON.

Of the many celebrations of the Fourth of June at Eton during the past quarter of a century, none can compare for splendour and geniality with that of Monday; and though, by reason of the incidence of Sunday, the Fourth became the fifth, this did not alter in any way the traditions of the day. The most important event of the day was of course the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a shade of melancholy attached to their presence, as it was specially intended for un-veiling the monument which had been erected to the memory of the Eton officers who had fallen in the war with Afghanistan and South Africa. When the strains of the National Anthem announced the coming of the Royal guests, the company assembled in the familiar Upper School included the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess of Lathom, Tiscount Midleton, Lord and Lady Harris, Lord and Lady Ormathwaite, Lord Chelmsford, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Justice Chitty, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir Robert Harvey, and many other old Etonians of note, while among those who had accepted invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from coming at the last moment, were the Nawab of Hyderabad, Lords Rosebery and Moreton, and Lord and Lady Cork. Just upon the stroke of noon the Prince and Princess drove into the quadrangle, where guard of honour selected from the College Volunteers was drawn up, and they were re-ceived by the Provost, the Head Masters, and several of the Fellows, and adonce conducted to the Upper School. Needless to add that the cheering was of a very spontaneous kind, the clear ring of so many youthful voices having a freshness which is lacking in an ordinary crowd, however loyal. The Princess was attired in a close-fitting dress of dark blue satin picked out with red spots, the bonnet being of the same material as the dress, but trimmed with bunches of red currants over the forehead. They had a numerous following as well, for in addition to the Hon. W. Carington and Miss Knollys, who were in attendance, there came with them the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ear of Clonmell, the Earl of Fife, the Honourable O. Montagu, Colonel Burnaby, and one or two others. When the Prince and Princess two others. had taken their seats at the end of the area to the right and left of the Provost, the Headmaster gave the signal for the speeches to begin; and with such a long programme to be got through they had very judiciously been curtailed, and only sixteen were delivered instead of twenty, as is the case in ordinary years. The following was the order in which they came, and with so much else to say about the events of the day, it is impossible to criticise them in detail :-

1. Fitton, K.S., "The Holy Grail," Tennyson. 1. Fitton, K.S., "The Holy Grail," Tennyson.
2. Hawkins, K.S., John of Gaunt ("Richard II."),
Shakespeare. 3. Lewis, K.S., "Icilius" ("Lays
of Ancient Rome"), Macaulay. 4. Brooke, K.S.,
("Hail, Holy Light"), Milton. 5. Brooks, K.S.,
"Sinon," Virgil. 6. Hohler, ma., Cassius;
Pixley, Brutus ("Julius Cæsar"), Shakespeare.
7. Egerton-Green, "Ode on the Death of the Duke
of Wellington," Tennyson. 8. James, K.S.,
Le Mattre de Philosophie; Winthrop, Monsieur
Jourdain ("Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"), Molière.
9. Tattersall, ma., "The Charge of the Light
Brigade," Tet.nyson. 10. Hitchcock, K.S.,
Dicæopolis; Heygate, K.S., and H. Wood, K.S.,
"Chorus." ("The Acharnians"), Aristophanes. Diewopolis; Heygate, K.S., and H. Wood, K.S., "Chorus." ("The Acharnians"), Aristophanes, 11. Bury, "The Impeachment of Warren Hastings," Burke. 12. Bainbridge, ma., King Henry V. ("Henry V."), Shakespeare. 13. Winthrop "Commemoration Ode," Lowell. 14. James, K.S., "Lycidas," Llycidas, "Milton. 15. H. B. Smith, K.S., "The Revenge," Tennyson. 16. James, K.S., Puff; H. Wood, K.S., Sneer; H. B. Smith, K.S., Dangle; Churchill, Don Whiskerandos; Bury, Governor; Bainbridge, ma., Tilburina; Pixley, Confidante ("The Critic"), Sheridan.

There was no very striking feature about them, though it would not do to omit mention of the cheers which greeted Bury when, in reciting the passage from " The Impeachment of Warren Hastings," he came to the famous passage in which Burke says, "We have amongst us the Heir Apparent to the Throne, and he is well fitted to occuppy that exalted position," or words to a similar effect. The emonstration was very significant of the feelings of the audience, though he may have considered it a doubtful compliment to be compared to George IV. Bury recited this piece with great effect, and a word of praise to Winthrop, a young man of American parentage, who first created much amusement by his humour in the part of M. Jourdain, and afterwards moved his hearers by his manner of delivering the Commemoration Ode written by his compatriot, Mr. Russell Lowell. The Prince of Wales was very much taken by Egerton Green's recital of Tenny-son's Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, two lines in which

Who is this that cometh with a nation's weeping, breaking in upon my rest?

Mighty seaman, this was he—great by land as

recalled to his mind the February morning of ten years ago, when, with the Princess, and many other relatives, he attended the Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was upon this occasion that the Dean, speaking of the completion of the Interior of the Cathedral, referred to the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, and quoted these very striking lines. The speeches were over by half-past one, and as the college chapel adjoins the upper school an immediate move was there, the Prince and Princess leading the way, and signifying to the Provost their pleasure that the veil, which hid the delicate proportions of Street's last work, should be lrawn aside. The style of this monument, which takes the form of a screen at the west end of the chapel, is Perpendicular Gothic, and the screen has two turrets, one containing the staircase which leads to the organ loft, while the other turret is for the conduct of wind from below to the organ itself, The surface of the screen is studded with shields the smaller ones, on the western face of the screen, being those of the officers who fell, while on the eastern face are larger shields of Eton, King's, and the first and last provosts of each college. The total cost of the work has been about £2,500, and it is not only belitting memorial to brave men whose names do honour to the glorious roll

of Eton, but a decided improvement upon the glass screen which formerly divided the chapel from the vestibule. A short service, consisting oi the Lord's Prayer, a special prayer, a hymn, and the Benediction, was then held in the chapel, Archdeacon Bolston, who officiated at the grave of Lord Frederick Cavendish a month ago, reading these prayers, and with this the business of the day, so to speak, came

Immediately afterwards those who had been present at the speeches and at the chapel service repaired to the college hall, where they were joined by Lord and Lady Cork and two or three other persons who had been unable to come to the speeches. Covers were laid for 115, and the chair was taken by the Provost, with the Prince of Wales, Goodford, the Duke of St. Albans, and Lady Dalhousie on his right, to his left being the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Buckingham, Lady Lathom, and Lord Lansdowne. There is a very commendable rule against making long speeches or many speeches on these occasions, and after Dr. Goodford had pro-

posed the toasts of "In Piam Memoriam and "The Queen," almost in monosyllables. he proposed a third toast to the Prince and Princess of Wales, thanking them for their kindness in coming that day to perform a ceremony of such a touching and intimate character. The Prince was very happily inspired in his reply, for he was able to say with truth that, reared almost within "pious Henry's holy shade," he considered himself half an Etonian; and it does not seem so many years ago since he used to come from Windsor Castle-he was then a slim boy, and wore a black cloth cap with leather peak to it—and attend some of Professor Pepper's lectures in the Mathematical School. He paid a well-merited compliment also to his old tutor, Mr. Birch, himself an Eton man, and before sitting down he proposed the customary "Floreat Etona," an aspira-tion which, as he remarked, is ever in the heart, if it is not on the lips, of an old Eton man. The Prince went on to tell us how one of the officers whose memories are to be kept alive in the chapel, an intimate friend of his own, and the son of one of his neighbours at Sandringham, was one of the first killed in the Zulu war when charging at the head of his men, and how he was struck down just as the light-hearted exclamation of "Floreat Etona" left his lips. His Royal Highness associated the name of the worthy Head Master, Dr. Hornby, with this toast, and in his few words of reply Dr. Hornby stated that not only was the condition of the school satisfactory as regards numbers or University achievements, but that the moral tone of Eton was, in the view of all persons calculated to know, remarkably high. Upon this welcome statement the guests rose, and after partaking of coffee in the Provost's residence, the Prince and Princess walked through the playing-fields to the cricket ground, where a scratch match was in course of progress, and where the Guard's band was discoursing pleasant music. Although the wind blew with almost autumnal freshness no rain fell until after the Prince and Princess had started for Cowarth Park, and so far the day was one with which no fault could be found. There was an immense concourse of people in the playing-fields, Lady Dudley and her children, Lord and Lady Rosslyn, Lord Coventry, and Lord Poltimore being among the later arrivals. But the rain came, as it so often does, just as the boats went up to Surly Hall. Still the weather was favourable compared to what it so often has been, and with the fireworks being "let off" with all their accustomed éclat, the "Fourth" of June, 1882, will leave very pleasant memories behind it.—Daily News.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Durban correspondent of the Times elegraphed on Sunday:-General Gordon has repudiated any intention of dealing with the Chief Masupha in the manner reported. He says the resumption of hostilities is the last thing the colony desires. The Ministers have told Parliament that the loyal Basutos will soon be compensated. In the Transvaal the expedition against Mampoer was so suc-cessful that the chief who was installed by the British Government as Secocoeni's successor fled on Joubert's approach. Magossie has been appointed instead, with the full consent of the people. From Zululand I hear that the importance of the late deputation has been unduly magnified. The insubordinate feeling in Dunn's territory was caused by his having carried too far the confiscation of cattle, combined with local intrigues. chiefs who formerly favoured Cetywayo's return are now opposed to it. The appoint-ment of magistrates with the chiefs and of a central representative with supreme power is everywhere recognised as the true solution of the difficulty. No one chief could then exceed his powers or abuse authority. The banquet to Mr. Robinson was the occasion for the most enthusiastic demonstration ever witnessed here. He announced his intention to continue the struggle for self-government and

TRIBAL FEUD IN INDIA. A serious rising has taken place among the Khonds in the Central Provinces. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following particulars :- A rancorous feud has existed between the Khonds and tho Kultas for a considerable time. This culminated a few months ago in an outbreak at Kalahundi, one of the principal feudatory States of the Chattesgarh division in the Central Provinces. On that occasion 142 Kulta villages were looted by the Khonds. Subsequently careful inquiry was instituted into alleged grievances, and an officer was specially deputed to afford redress. Matters were then apparently settled on a satisfactory basis, and the Khonds swore allegiance. The feud has, however, now broken out again in a more exaggerated form. It is stated that the Khonds have risen in a body and have sworn to massacre every Kulta; man, woman, and child in the Kalahundi State. At Bhowna-paina, capital of Kalahundi, upwards of 400 Kultas are said to have been murdered and the Treasury looted. Portions of the hair and flesh of murdered people have been distri-buted among the Hill Khonds, and an endeavour has been made to excite them to join in an attack upon the Kultas. This bitter feeling of animosity on the side of the Khonds is due to the fact that while they are the indigenous population, and the natural proprietors of the soil, they have been gradually ousted ont of possession in certain villages by the Kultas, who came among them originally merely as settlers. Immediately on receipt of intelligence of the rising, troops were despatched from Raipore and Sambulpore. All communications with Kalahundi have been interrupted. The Khonds are said to number altogether about 200,000; and it is most necessary to make a very early effort to suppress these disturbances, so as to prevent the movement extending among the whole of the tribes, and so expanding into the dimension of a local war. The 23rd Madras Infantry has peen ordered from Kamptee to Raipore as a reserve reinforcement of the column already despatched. The disturbed country is difficult of access, the roads are bad, and wells and tanks are scarce; besides which it is intersected with deep and difficult rivers which require to be forded. Kalahundi is said to cover an area of 3,745 square miles, with a population of over 825,000.

THE BENCH. Every one who practises at Lincoln's-inn will be grieved to hear of the sudden and serious illness of Vice-Chancellor Hall. It had been painfully evident for some time that the Vice-Chancellor was struggling bravely again t physical weakness in the discharge of his judicial functions, though it was impossible to say that the work was not conscientiously and efficiently done. Should be unhappily be compelled by permanent loss of health to resign his office, the exceptional amount of legal patronage which has been at the disposal of the present Government will be once more increased. Sir Charles Hall is little known to the lay public, but the Chancery Bar is aware that he is a sound and learned lawyer; while as the principal author of the Vendors and Purchasers Act of 1874 he enjoys something more than a technical reputation. Sir James Bacon and he are the last of the Vice-Chancellors, as Sir Charles Pollock and Sir John Huddleston are the last of the Barons. The Lord Chancellor now supplies from a common source and on similar grounds what used to be called the two sides of Westminster Hall. To illustrate the abstract by the concrete, Mr. Justice North goes circuit, and Mr. Justice Manisty sits in the Rolls Court. The fusion of law and equity is in one sense complete. The administrators of each form of jurisdiction may apply the principles of the other, but it is found convenient to retain in PARIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 15-16, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

However complacent a tone Ministers may assume in speaking on Egyptian affairs, they can hardly affect surprise at the indications of keen anxiety which press upon them from all sides, in Parliament and in the country, to learn more of what they are doing, or purpose to do, for the protection of the lives of British subjects at Cairo and Alexandria. Only the blindness of partisan spirit can attribute this eagerness for information to a wish to embarrass the Government. The warmth with which Lord Salisbury spoke on Thursday will no doubt be censured by indiscriminate supporters of the Government as it was by Lord Granville; but the great mass of Englishmen who share his concern will not regret that the depth of his feeling revealed itself in strong and even indignant language. The peril in Egypt to European life is grave and immediate. It may be that the Government realise the full extent of the danger, but they say nothing which reassures us as to their power of meeting it. This may be diplomatic, but it is not wise; and it only intensifies the alarm which, we may reasonably hope, it is the desire of Ministers to allay. The object of the inquiry put by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and in more dispirited fashion by various Members in the House of Commons, was not to elicit information as to the efforts the Foreign Office has made in the past to settle the Egyptian difficulty, or the measures it now contemplates to provide a permanent solution of that problem. There is no lack of interest in these matters, and there will be no dearth of criticism, we may be sure, when, in due season, Government have made us acquainted with the policy they have pursued. But for the present the one absorbing thought is-What has been done, what is being done, to save English citizens from massacre, and English property from destruction? To speak plainly, Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke either decline to give an answer, or they tender assurances which are ridiculously in-adequate. Vessels of war—a Fleet, if the expression be preferred-are to be seen at Alexandria. But of what use had the Fleet been hitherto? Lord Salisbury tells us, and though Ministers may not like what he says, they must admit it to be true-that its presence has served merely to excite the people to outrage. It is not a vindication of our rights, or a demonstration of our power; it is an impotent spectator of our dishonour. Nothing the Ministry can do now can efface the errors they have committed. Still, what course are they actually taking? Here is the programme unfolded. They are providing means of escape for those who can get to Alexandria, and who, compelled to leave their property and businesses behind, cannot afford to pay their passagemoney. No doubt, if the exodus continues, the Government will breathe more freely; for there will be no English subjects in Egypt to defend. But what of the property

The Daily News says :- The very serious and alarming condition of Cairo and Alexandria was again the subject of more or less irregular discussion in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday. No one can feel surprise that such should be the case. It is impossible, in the absence of the papers for whose production the Opposition shows a not unnatural impatience, to arrive at anything like a final opinion on the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Government. Lord Salisbury has characteristically found in an occasion of critical delicacy opportunity for delivering a violent, we had almost said a furious, attack upon Ministerial conduct and policy. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords paid Sir Stafford Northcote the formal compliment of admitting that the time had "probably" not come for raising the whole question of our position in Egypt and our relations with the French Government. But having rendered this rather perfunctory tribute to official propriety, Lord Salisbury relapsed, with obvious enjoyinto the virulent, if rather unpolished, invective which he siders the chief ornament of dethe principal duty of and a statesman. What, he invited the Peers to consider, was the object of sending the fleet to Alexandria? Various answers might be suggested, one of which was that it was to "demonstrate the power of Great Britain." It had, however, "demonstrated exactly the reverse." It had proved "the impotence of Great Britain, and the feebleness of her counsels." To withdraw the ships would be humiliating. but to leave them where they were would be "a deeper and lower depth of humilia-tion still." Lord Granville replied, with some spirit, that he would not be led by taunts to do anything which might further endanger the lives of Europeans in Egypt. Lord Salisbury's speech must, we presume, be considered as a mild and courteous hint to Sir Stafford Northcote that his attitude of suspense and reserve does not commend itself to his colleague in the leadership of a great and procession of carriages with fugitives, and

of Englishmen? For the rest, the Ministry

rely on Dervish, who relies on Arabi, who

it may be, will not sanction renewed out-

brief, English interests are left to chance,

and to any arrangement Sir E. Malet and

Sir B. Seymour may concur in adopting .-

Standard.

till it suits his purpose to do so. In

united party. It is to be hoped that the allied Governments will not again commit themselves, or suffer themselves to be committed, to demands of which they are not prepared to exact, if necessary, the fulfilment. When the promised papers are presented it will be time to discuss the Egyptian question in all its complicated bearings. Lord Salisbury's angry criticism is unaccompanied by any suggestions which are not sarcastic and polemical.

The Daily Telegraph remarks:-We could understand a purely English policy that resolved to maintain order in Egypt by English forces alone. For an Anglo-French Control firmly and promptly executed something, too, might be said, though there are perils in any offensive alliance with a rival Power. But to ex-clude and rebuke Turkey for eight months and then at a crisis suddenly call her in cannot be called policy; it is a series of blunders dictated first by prejudice and then by panic. By ostentatiously opposing the Sultan at the outset the power of Arabi Bey was allowed to grow up, and the shrewd Egyptian saw how he could use Western jealousy to protect him from the Caliph, while now he uses Mussulman fanaticism to intimidate England and France. What the future may have in store for us we cannot say, but the record of the past is painful enough. We have virtually promoted the interests of everybody we have opposed, and brought humiliation on our allies and friends. Our threats and inaction have aggrandised Arabi; our jealousy has served the Sultan; our protection has imperilled Tewfik, and the display of our flag has brought down on our Consul and our countrymen insult, mutilation, and death.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

CONTINUED PANIC.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday :-In order to allay unnecessaey panic, on the one hand, and over confidence on the other, I desire to show briefly the position of the European colony in Alexandria. They are at present menaced by an attack from a band of roughs who, though they have proved themselves capable of great brutality, after the success of an unexpected attack, are pro-bably not much stronger than the Europeans now on their defence. From this threatened attack the Europeans are now protected by more than 12,000 soldiers. But the soldiers, though protecting them under orders, have really complete sympathy with the rioters; they are becoming tired of their task, and they might at any moment not only abandon their attitude of protection, but actually adopt one of aggression themselves. The putting an end to this stale of danger can only be effected by landing a force superior to the troops and the roughs together. The moment that force is ready to land, the army will have to choose between fighting and submitting. In the first case, the army will be occupied with the invaders, and the colony can hold their own for a few hours. In the latter case, the soldiers will be anxious to keep order and conciliate the colony. The real and only serious danger, then, lies in the possibility that the arrival of a sufficient force may be so delayed that the native troops will become tired of an ungrateful task, and will make tired of an ungrateful task, and will make common cause with the rabble. This is a real and increasing danger, and the only remedy, as I have before urged, is immediate action. If this step, like every other taken in this question, is taken too late, the Governments will have incurred a very serious responsi-

The German Powers are opposing the send ing of Turkish troops, on the ground that it would cause fresh outbreaks, and their reprewould cause tresh otherack, and there is sentatives are supposed to be advocating an arrangement with Arabi Pacha on the basis of the Khedive's abdication in favour of his son, with a regency.

It is difficult to believe that such an arrange

ment can find a single advocate. There is not

bility.

a single point in its favour. There is no solution which would not be better. As to its supposed efficacy to prevent fresh out-breaks, I do not believe that one-tenth of the better class of Europeans would continue to live in the country were such a so-called solution accepted. Men who have been born and have lived during the greater part of their lives in the country, which is almost their home, would decline to remain. The country would practically go back to its condition at the period prior to Mehemet Ali. As to Tewfik Pacha, leaving aside the solemn obligation incumbent on England and France, what can be urged against him to justify his deposition, even if it were asked for legally by the nation, and not illegally by the rebels That he is weak?-No one who has seen him lately can assert. He has shown, on the con-trary, extraordinary firmness. At the earlier stages of the army difficulty he was always urging on Riaz firmer measures; and if he did not make his influence predominate it was because he loyally observed the terms on which he had been placed upon the thronenamely, the abolition of personal government Recently, he had shown greater firmness than his advisers; and if he has yielded, it has been in obedience to their counsels, and against his own better sense. But it is said that he has made himself unpopular. With whom? With the men who openly ask that every European should be ex-pelled from the Government service; with the men who tortured Osman Pacha: the men who shot down casual passers by; who beat out the brains of boys of 18, of women, and children; the men who one day kissed the Khedive's boots and swore obedience, and within half an hour threatened his life? I make fearlessly a bold challenge. Is there make learnessly a bold challenge. Is there one man of good repute, native or European, in all Egypt, who speaks evil of Tewfik Pacha? I go further. Is there one European of good repute who has lived in Egypt during the last three months who will say that he believes in the sincerity of Arabi's patriotism? As for popularity with the masses, that is in Egypt entirely a matter of success. I have sometimes spoken of Arabi as hated. I was wrong. With some few doubtful exceptions, the average Egyptian does not love or hate. At every turn in recent events native opinion regarding Arabi has undergone a change. Did he seem to be succeeding —he was the saviour of the nation. Did he receive a check,—that same nation howled at him with the foulest abuse. I admit that Tewfik is unpopular in this sense. So is England; so is France; and so will Turkey be if she allows herself to be snubbed. But I know nothing that speaks more for Tewfik Pacha's character than the fact that, beaten as he has been, made ridiculous by England and France, insulted, and not allowed to strike, his unpopularity has never among the people taken the form of virulent abuse. It is not he who has been accused of peculation, of bar-barity, of base ingratitude, and of broken

The following despatches have also been received from special correspondents of the London Press in Alexandria and

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 8.50 P.M.
Although perfect quiet has prevailed since
Sunday, the impression of that sudden massacre is as deep as ever in the public mind.
Persons of all nationalities, including the Arabs, are leaving the country in thousands From morning till night, there is one constant

carts with baggage from the city to the Marina. How they all find room is a marvel. I know one steamer having 750 legitimate passengers with tickets, and 200 who forced themselves on board without. Another ship had a freight of 500 Maltese. The Admiral, who is most anxious to help every one, has chartered three steamers for the refugees who do not yet wish to quit the country and leave their little property behind, and the British Government has chartered a large steamer which is expected soon from Port Said. The Indian mail passengers ex Venetia this morning from Brindisi were sent by the Suez

From Cairo the exodus increases hourly. People are leaving for Alexandria, Suez, and Ismailia, not knowing how they will get away. The Controllers-General are both now with the Khedive in Alexandria, where now with the Khedive in Alexandria, where Sir A. Colvin had already arrived. The Railway administration has been transferred to Alexandria, and the Domains to Ismailia.
The goods traffic on the railway is nil. The officials in the Government offices and the Ministries are asking for leave en masse. The Cairo officials of the Suez Canal have gone to Ismailia. It is possible that Sir Charles Dilke has not received official information of all this. It is not coffee-house babble, but fact.

CAIRO, THURSDAY MORNING. The excitement and panic are becoming worse here hourly. The shops are closed. The butchers, bakers, and provision dealers are leaving. All who remain and have been able to obtain arms have done so, and carry Some Frenchmen, unable to leave, are fortifying themselves in a house on the Boulevard Clot Bey. Every Christian is in dread of massacre. Arabi Pacha has posted up a notice in French and Arabic all over the up a notice in French and Arabic all over the town stating that there is no cause for alarm, and that the military will guarantee order. This has simply increased the panic, being regarded as a bait to induce people to remain. The panic is possibly exaggerated, but it is surprising, seeing the indifference displayed by England and France to the fearful results of their blunders, and the mainful uncertainty of their blunders, and the painful uncertainty as to the policy to be adopted to repair the errors against which they have been warned over and over again by their own agents and by the press ever since the 9th September,

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 3.0 P.M. The agitation among the Europeans in Cairo is very great. Shops are closed. Every one in Alexandria who can manage to leave one in Alexandria who can manage to leave is trying to quit the place, and the exodus of Europeans goes on without ceasing. The greatest uncertainty exists as to the action of the European Powers and the Sultan. Every-body is asking what will be the end of a situation which is becoming every day more situation which is becoming every day more mysterious and more alarming. Steamers arriving with cargo are not discharged, but leave again within a few hours of their coming into port-crammed with Europeans. The steamer Osiris, from Liverpool, which has arrived to-day, reports having encountered eight ships of war outside Alexandria. An Aide-de-Camp from the Sultan has just arrived. The British Consul-General, Dervish Packs, and Charif Packs. Pacha, and Cherif Pacha have each had an Pacha, Under-Secretary for War, is still here in Arabi's interests, dangling after Der-

One remarkable feature of the situation is seems to comment upon it. He has not been daunted by events. To-day, in the course of daunted by events. To-day, in the course of conversation with the Consul-General of one of the Powers, he said he thought he could manage to settle the Egyptian difficulty in the most satisfactory manner in the course of four or five days. He would be glad of this, he said, for he would thus avoid the necessity for assembling a Conference, a step the Porte regarded with aversion and only to be taken as a dernier ressort. What most alarms men who know Egypt best is that the insolent and defiant tone of the population is no longer limited to Alexandria and Cairo—it has spread to the interior of the country, where the European residents are now liable to be insulted most grossly. It seems to be certain that the Prefect of Police of Tantah, a town between Alexandria and Cairo, the same where the graves of the Saints are, and his subordinates are implicated in conspiring to organise the outbreak of Sunday last. We are told further that many Europeans who flew to the police-stations for protection were slaughtered

Arabi Pacha and his confederates keep or speaking with contempt of the European Powers. All their most audacious proceedrowers. All their most addactors proceedings have gone unpunished, and they seem to think they can, if they please, carry out a policy of outrage with absolute impunity. At present it is not expedient or convenient for them to do this. But it is expediency, not fear of immediate punishment, that holds them so far in check. Continued immunity has made them wax bolder and bolder, and they do not conceal that their grand object must now be the forcible expulsion of all Europeans from Egypt. They say the Europeans must be dealt with as Mr. Gladstone said of the Turks—expelled, "bag and baggage." Arabi Pacha, who constagtly harps gage." Arabi Pacha, who constantly harps on the cry "Egypt for the Egyptians," cherishes the dream that he will one of these days reign over a great Arabic Empire.

A striking comment on the actual situation is that when a false alarm went about yesterday that Europeans were being massacred, the Arab labourers engaged on board the ships in the port all, as with one accord, struck work. They promptly seized their cudgels, and rushed towards the town, eager to join in the fray which they thought was The British man-of-war Decoy has raging. The British man-of-war Decoy has arrived here from Candia. There is a vague feeling " in the air," as it were, that we are or the eve of another outbreak. I can find nothing to justify positively the existence of this feeling, but still it exists; and, whether justifiable or not, it suffices to make people niserable.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY (2.20 P.M.).

I saw Dervish Pacha to-day. He said he believed he could keep all quiet here with the aid of the Egyptian troops; if not, he would get Turkish soldiers. I pointed out the great probability of the Egyptians proving false at the critical moment; but he was silent on that point. I myself believe that at the moment then any troops, Turkish or European, appear there will occur a serious riot at Alexandria and, probably, the Europeans who remain on shore will have to fight for their lives. Most of them, indeed, are prepared for this, having already armed their servants, and arranged barricades. Some of their number have as barricades. Some of their number have as many as fifty fighting men ready for action at any moment. Dervish Pacha still says he hopes finally to arrange matters, and he told the Khedive so; but this confidence seems quite unwarranted by existing facts, as the millitary party seem determined to fight to the last rather than allow themselves to be available for past events. In no way is the ounished for past events. In no way is the

ituation improved.
Regarding hostilities as possible, the Eastern Telegraph Company have given notice that they are about to buoy the cable outside the

harbour. CAIRO, THURSDAY (2.0 P.M.). There is a great panic in this city, and a regular stampede of Europeans is going on. The Consuls-General having left, anxieties increased, and when suddenly an Arab attacked a Syrian merchant, the panic spread rapidly and people began to fly to the railway station for Suez and Port Said, Mr. Cookson having warned them not to go to Alexandria, because hat place was even more dangerous than Cairo. The authorities tried to stop the panic, and issued a proclamation saying the lives of Europeans would be protected; but this

had not the slightest effect, as the fright had grown extreme and very general. Cairo is thus rapidly losing its European population.

British subjects have been ordered by the

Consul to quit Cairo instantly. DERVISH'S CAREER..

The past career of Dervish Pacha is filled with incidents which sustain the impression of vigour given by the lines he has laid down of vigour given by the lines he has laid down at Cairo. He is at once the most vigorous and unscrupulous of all the generals of the Ottoman army. Although he is now seventy years old, his age has not weakened his energy or impaired his faculties. His will is still as iron as it was of old, and he is quite as capable of ordering a massacre of the Mamelukes as was Mehemet Ali himself. In polities he is said to he more Turkish than the politics he is said to be more Turkish than the Grand Turk himself. He speaks nothing but Turkish, and has brought two dragomans with him to Egypt—one Arab and the other French. Strange indeed has been the fate which has made this uncompromising old Ottoman the agent of Christendom in Batoum, in Dulcigno, and in Alexandria. His early military experience was acquired fighting the Montenegrins, who always regarded him as the most dangerous commander whom they had had to meet. In one of the last acute fits of hostility (about 1865) between the Porte and Montenegro, Dervish penetrated to Grahova, the northernmost canton of the Wladikate, so it then was, and the voivode of the district, cut off from retreat to the south, took refuge in a cave—the habitual hiding-place of the people against sudden raids; it being so situated that the usual expedient of attack, smoking out by fires kindled at the mouth, was inapplicable. The attempts of the Turks to force a passage were easily repulsed; and Dervish entered into negotiations, the result of which was a surrender on condition of the lives, liberty, and property of the besieged being respected. The Turkish engagements were kept by the extermination of the entire family of the voivode. The prisoners were marched off to Trebinje and thrown into the dungeon of the fortress, tied back to back, one of each couplet being killed, and the survivor not released for a moment from the burden of his dead comrade. Dervish was the principal lieutenant of Omer Pacha is the last great struggle previous to that of 1876—that of 1860—and made the

successful flanking movement which drove the Montenegrins out of the Bjelopawlitji, and in the war of 1876 he was on the Montenegrin rontier until he was sent to Asia Minor. incident of the campaign of Medun illustrates another characteristic of Dervish, which will another characteristic of Dervish, which will not be without interest in the present emer-gency. During the series of unsuccessful attacks on the Montenegrin line of defence Dervish devised and carried out successfully a surprise of the position of Rogami which, if maintained, would have severed the Monte-pooried line and rescripted the abondonner negrin line and necessitated the abandonment siege of Medun. Rogami, a spur o the Piperi mountains, commanded the ford of the Zeta, and was held by a half-battalion of Montenegrins, who were attacked by five battalions of Turkish regulars, supported by a battery of heavy field guns. The assault of the hill was delivered by two battalions supported by the other three and the artillery, firing over the heads of the attacking column. A European officer present at the battle pointed out to Dervish that his artillery had become useless in its actual position, as its ire endangered the assailants more than th defenders, and indicated a position where it would command Rogami and not injure the attack. Dervish's only reply was to order the artillery off the field altogether. The two battalions, which had carried the position and begun to entrench themselves there, were furiously attacked by the Montenegrin forcements in a yataghan charge and driven out of their works, with great slaughter, back

across the ford, under a terrible fire from the

Montenegrin rifles and mountain guns, and

the movement was defeated in its moment of Dervish is best known to Europeans by the part he played at the surrender of Batoum in 1878 and the surrender of Dulcigno in 1880. In both these enterprises he was engaged in a task not dissimilar to that in which he is employed at Cairo. Batoum, although ceded o Russia by the Treaty of Berlin, had never been captured by the Russians, and the Lazis, with the approval if not at the instigation of patriotic league to resist the entry of the Muscovites. Dervish, who was in command of the fortress, had twenty battalions of regulars under his orders. He was ordered to hand over the place to Prince Mirsky, and he obeyed, his orders to the letter. The civil had formed themselves into a obeyed his orders to the letter. The civil governor of Batoum, himself a Lazi, set about organizing an energetic resistance to the execution of the treaty. 10,000 Lazis were concentrated round the town, and everything seemed ripe for a fierce struggle, especially as the Lazis refused to believe that Dervish could seriously intend to hand them over to Russia. He soon undeceived them. He ar-rested all the leaders whom he could seize, and had two of them put in irons and flogged. He then telegraphed to the Porte denouncing the civil governor as a rebel, and asked permission to have him shot or hanged. He received orders to shoot him if he were taken in arms, and to send him to Constantinople if captured before fighting began. Neither alternative was necessary. After prolonged negotiations the Lazis abandoned their resistance, and Dervish handed over the fortress to the Russians without firing a shot. His unpopularity, however, among the Lazis was such that his assassination was planned, but he succeeded in evading his would-be mur-

Dervish's modus operandi during the late Albanian campaign is not generally under-stood. He went into Albania to enforce the conscription, in which he utterly failed, though he had very slight military opposition, the most of the battles he reported being purely mythical; but he was very successful in another plan of operation, which consisted in quartering himselt on the estates of the prinquartering nimself on the estates of the principal Beys, and extorting from them the last pound which could be squeezed out, when he moved on to the next one. He sent quantities of coin to Constantinople, but no recruits .-

STREETS THAT HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS .-There is something very melancholy in the position of the many streets in London that nave seen "better days." So great has been have seen "better days." So great has been their fall in many instances, that it is difficult to realize their status in former times. The case of Adam-street, Strand, is a painful one in this respect. At the Bow-street Police Court yesterday, two men were charged with committing a watch-robbery near Adam-street, It was stated in the course of the evidence that the place where the robbery was effected was "a regular rendezyous of thieves." and was "a regular rendezvous of thieves," and the magistrate directed the matter to be brought under notice of the Superintendent of Police, with the view of all equate protection being provided at such a dangerous spot. Yet Adam-street was once considered a highly favoured spot. It took its name from the architects of the Adelphi; and Garrick, applying to them by letter on behalf of his friend Becket, the bookseller in the Strand, who wished to remove his shop to the corner house of Adam-street, says : " If you can make us happy by suiting all our conveniences, we shall make his (Becket's) shop as old Jacob Jonson's was formerly, the rendezvous of the first people in England.'" Garrick would be shocked to hear this locality spoken of in a police-court as "a regular rendezvous of thieves." But after all, thieves and roughs are fast becoming "the first people in England;" and this would, perhaps, console Garrick.—St. James's Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on t woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. Lord GRANVILLE, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, stated the most recent official news received by telegraph from Egypt, but he declined to make any statement as to particular measures which her Majesty's Government proposed to take in the carrying out of the policy which they had already an-

nounced to Parliament.

Lord Salisbury, in some very caustic observations, spoken in measured tones, maintained that Parliament had a right to know what measures the Government were taking for the protection of British life and interests in Egypt, where great works which had re-sulted from British industry, and great investments which were due to British capital, were being destroyed, and where the lives of members of the British community, of British of-ficials, and of officers of the British fleet had been sacrificed within sight of the British ships of war. He described our "naval deas having demonstrated the impotence of Great Britain and the feebleness of her counsels.

Lord GRANVILLE complained of the violent Lord Granville complained of the violent attack made by Lord Salisbury on her Majesty's Government. The Admiral had full power to act, but he would act in a judicious manner. The Government would not be delicated in the salisance of the salisan driven to injudicious action by any taunts of the Opposition. ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, after a short conversation, in which some of the Scotch peers suggested that time for the consideration of the details of the measure should be given before the Committee was taken, a suggestion with which Lord Rose-bery, who has charge of the Bill, expressed his readiness to comply.

Several other Bills having been advanced a

stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Question time extended over the first two hours and a half of the sitting. There were

68 questions on the paper, covering ten pages and a half of the Votes, and some 20 others were put without notice. A large number of questions were put in re-

ference to the Egyptian crisis, and in the first place, in answer to Mr. Bourke and Mr. Slagg, who read telegrams, received from merchants on the spot, describing the lives and property of Europeans as being in the greatest danger. Sir C. Dilke said that if any claims for destruction of property were sent in they would be forwarded in the usual way to the Law Officers, and he stated that a large ship had been ordered from Port Said and several private ships had been engaged to carry off British subjects, of whom 300 had expressed their desire to leave Alexandria. In answer to Sir S. Northcote as to the papers, he contended that there never had been an occasion when papers had been produced more rapidly; and in answer to Baronde Worms, he said he had no knowledge that the Eastern Telegraph Company had been compelled to close their office at Cairo. In answer to Mr. J. Lowther, he read an account of the interview of the Consuls, the Khedive, and Dervish Pacha, at which he said Arabi Pacha was present, and undertook to obey the Khedive's commands for the preservation of order, said he would be and at which Dervish jointly responsible with Arabi for the execution of the Khedive's orders for insuring the safety of the Europeans. Asked whether Arabi was treated at this interview as a raitor to his Sovereign or as the Khedive's

Minister, he said he could not answer.

Sir W. Barttelor inquired whether the
Khedive had asked for Turkish troops, and earnestly pressed the Under-Secretary to say what measures were to be taken to protect the lives of British subjects in case of another outbreak; to which Sir C. Dilke replied that he believed Dervish Pacha on various occasions had asked for Turkish troops; and on Sir G. Campbell asking whether the vernment had concurred in this request, he said he could give no answer. As to Sir W. Barttelott's second question, he reminded him that Admiral Seymour had a large force at his command (but he declined to go into precise details as to its strength), and that he as well as other Admirals at Alexandria had power to lead. Asked by Mr. Chaplin whether it was land. Asked by Mr. Chaplin whether it was to be understood that a force would be landed, he said he could not anticipate what might be decided on by Sir B. Seymour and Sir E. Malet.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. G. Ellior asked whether anybody accompanied Mr. O'Shea on his visit to Kil-mainham. Mr. Trevelyan said he knew nothing of the matter himself, but he was told by Mr. O'Shea that he had gone alone; and Mr O'Shea rose afterwards, amid much laughter, and said that not only had he gone alone, but he was informed by Mr. Parnell that nobody else had seen him that day. Subsequently Mr. Elliot gave notice that he would ask whether Mr. Yates Thompson had been allowed to see Mr. Parnell, and when. In answer to questions from Mr. Anderson and Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gladstone said

the return recently presented as to the Irish Church Fund was not to be accepted as the ipformation on which the Government asked the House to pass the Arrears Bill, but they were preparing information which he hoped would be before the House in a few days. In answer to questions as to legislation for stop-ping evictions, he said the only mode in which the Government could deal with the subject was by pressing the House to make progress with the Prevention of Crime Bill in order to get to the Arrears Bill, and with this view he gave notice that he would ask for morning sittings on Fridays, and that he would move to give the Arrears Bill precedence of everything but the Prevention of Crime Bill on every day on which it was set down.

In answer to a question from Mr. Coope, Mr. Gladstone said that the Duke of Hamilton's sale had not escaped the attention of the Trustees of the National Gallery, and he had been in communication with them on the

A question by Baron de Worms relating to the cession of Assab Bay to Italy, led to a scene of some heat. Sir C. Dilke, in answering it, complained that additions had been made without notice, and, using the word "censure," he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order." Baron de Worms and Lord J. Manners appealed to the Speaker, who held that, however inconvenient might be the course pursued by Baron de Worms, he was within his right, and that any "censure" on him must proceed from the Chair.

Another incident arose out of a complaint by Mr. Macartney that Mr. A. O'Connor, speaking out loud to another member near him, had described Lord G. Hamilton as a 'miserable hound," and that when he had "miserable hound," and that when he had remonstrated against such language he himself had been assailed by Mr. O'Kelly as an "eavesdropper." Lord G. Hamilton having expressed his opinion that it would not be for the dignity of the House to notice the words, Mr. A. O'Connor and Mr. O'Kelly, on an appeal from the Speaker, admitted that they had made use of this language, though it was not intended for this language, though it was not intended for Mr. Macartney to hear. The Speaker then expressed a hope that they would withdraw the words, for, though they were not used openly in debate, it should be the general desire of members to speak of each other with courtesy, whereupon Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. O'Connor expressed regret and withdrew

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and was occupied for the rest of the sitting on clause 7, which gives the Lord Lieutenant power to prohibit public meetings which he believes dangerous to the public peace or to the public safety. In the first place, Mr. Labouchere's amendment, proposed at the previous sitting, and defining an unlawful assembly as "an assembly convened for an unlawful purpose, or with an intent to carry out a lawful object riotously and tumultously," was again dis-cussed with much iteration, and finally nega-

An amendment by Mr. Marum, requiring that the Lord Lieutenant shall act on sworn information was negatived by 59 to 41, and a motion by Mr. Healy to strike out "danger to the public safety," after a long debate was negatived by 154 to 56.

Sir W. Harcourt consented

tived by 67 to 38.

negatived by 154 to 56.
Sir W. Harcovar consented, at the request of Mr. Healy, to provide that the clause shall not apply to electioneering meetings, and also that notice of the prohibition should be forthwith forthwith served on the promoters of the meeting. A further concession was made that meetings shall not be prohibited solely because of threats of an opposing party to break it up by force; but Sir W. Harcourt strongly opposed a motion by Mr. Sexton requiring that the order of prohibition shall be issued with the advice of the Privy Council, and it was rejected by 213 to 41.

The question of giving notice of the prohibition of a meeting was canvassed at great length, and a er an amendment by Mr. Par-NELL, that when six days' notice of the meeting has been given, three days' notice of pro-hibition shall be given, had been defeated by 175 to 49, Mr. Sexton moved to report pro-gress. On this motion Mr. Causton made an gress. On this motion Mr. Causton made an appeal to the Government to resort to continuous sittings for the purpose of forwarding the Bill and overcoming the obstruction with which it was met. Mr. Parnell denied that he had obstructed or encouraged others to ob-struct, and Sir W. Harcourt observed that, though the Government was averse to proceeding to extreme measures, it was quite impossible that things could go on much longer in their present course. Mr. Parnell offered to go on until Clause 7 was disposed of if the Government would give up their intention of a morning sitting to-day; but Sir W. Harcourt said it was impossible now to alter the arrangement, ard after some further conversation the motion to report progress was negatived by 142 to 26. A second motion was negatived by 137 to 24, but Sir W. Harcourt gave way to a third motion, and the Committee then adjourned.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 3

MISS PARNELL AND THE IRISH VICEROY. A curious incident took place in Westmore-land-street, Dublin, on Thursday morning. As the Lord-Lieutenant, escorted by the usua. As the Lord-Lieutenant, escorted by the usual cavalry troop, and accompanied by his aidede-camp, was riding past Fleet-street on his way to the Castle, a lady ran out from the footpath and seized the bridle of his Excellency's horse. He immediately pulled up, and the lady then addressed some words to him in reference to the prevention of the erection of Land League huts for the evicted tenants in the country. His Excellency seemed puzzled for a moment at the strange position n which he was placed, and spoke a few words in an undertone to the aide-de-camp, who dismounted from his horse, and politely led the lady to the footpath. Neither the Lord-Lieutenant nor the aide-de-camp knew that the lady was Miss Anna Parnell. Seemingly at the direction of Earl Spencer, the aide-de-camp told her that if she presented her card at the Castle the Lord-Lieutenant would hear anything she had to say. It was only when the party were riding off that a gentleman in the crowd made known to the Lord-Lieutenant who the lady was.

The following ietter from Miss Parnell appeared in a Dublin evening paper on Thurs-

peared in a Dublin evening paper on Thursday, addressed to the editor:—
"Dear Sir.—I was shocked to see to-day

in the Freeman that the erection of shelter for 500 persons evicted in Limerick (who have been forcibly and unlawfully deprived of it for the last two months by Lord Spencer and his predecessors) has been again stopped. I met Lord Spencer on his way to the Castle subsequently, and asked him whether the statement was true. He answered that he could not hear what I was saying; but he could hear perfectly well, and I told him so, to which he replied, "I cannot," and refused steadfastly to say anything else. From this I came to the conclusion that Lord Spencer is really ashamed of himself, and would be glad to escape from the odious position he has placed himself in, and I would therefore take this opportunity to urge on all who are connected with the building of these houses to persevere in erecting them; if prevented in one place to go to another, if one man is arrested to let another take his place, and thus to leave no shadow of decent cover for a continuation of this outrage on humanity. I hope that all other tenant farmers will in this emergency come to the assistance of their class and give, whenever it is required, their ground for these houses. If the people do not join and show a little de-termination on this question I am afraid we shall have before long repetitions of the Rhode child murder in many parts of Ireland.—I remain, yours, etc.—A. Parrell...

A man, answering the description of one of the Phænix Park murderers, has been ar-

rested on suspicion at Kingscourt, county Cavan. When brought before the magistrates he gave an unsatisfactory account of himself, and was ordered to be removed to Dublin under a strong escort of police.

Low WATER IN THE THAMES .- The river was so low on Thursday morning that at nine o'clock one might have walked on the Surrey side from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth almost without wetting the feet.

DESTRUCTION OF TROUT.—A great destruction of trout has occurred in Harry Loch, in Orkney, within the last few days. The recent warm weather reduced the water in the loch, and the trout gathered in great shoals around the mouths of the brooks, where they were landed in hundredweights by the neighbouring farmers. One fisherman farmer landed a thousand trout in one haul; while on another occasion five cartloads were caught in a single sweep. Great quantities of the fish have been salted for winter use.

salted for winter use.

ELOPEMENT WITH A COACHMAN. — The daughter of a landowner in the neighbourhood of Listowel eloped on Tuesday with her father's coachman. The runaways have been traced to Queenstown, whence, it is believed, they intend coins to America. ntend going to America.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE COAST-GUARD SHIPS .- The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and a distinguished party, arrived at Weymouth on Wednesday after-noon by the Great Western Railway from Paddington, the Duke of Edinburgh having Duke of Connaught, and a distinguished party, Paddington, the Duke of Edinburgh having come to take command of the coastguard ships then in Portland Roads. The royal party, which was met at the station by Paymaster Sewell, drove to the harbour, where a steamer than to the launch was in waiting to convey them to the despatch-boat Lively in the bay. The Duke despatch-boat Lively in the bay. The Duke of Edinburgh was received with the customary salute, and his flag was hoisted on board the Hercules. The fleet, which comprises the following ships—Lord Warden, Valiant, Defence Decisions Products of the Products of the Decision of the Products following sings—Lora rather, rather fence, Penelope, Repulse, Active, and Warrior—was to sail at daybreak on Friday morning, the Duchess of Edinburgh going as far as Plymouth. The fleet will proceed to Arosa Bay, Spain, and thence to Gibraltar, where the field-guns and small-arms men will land and have a field-day. After this the fleet will go to Cadiz and Vigo, and return to Spithead in the end of July.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Office: -LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,905 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882,

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain. LONDON, JUNE 28-29, 1882.

THE DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS

TO EGYPT. Now that we are making preparations for a Military Expedition, the public are naturally inquiring how we stand at present under the working of the new system of Army Reform. What can we do? To these questions we will endeavour to supply an answer. In the first place, the whoie of the military requirements for an Army Corps have been worked out upon paper and are actually in existence, though it must be confessed, not always where they ought to be, or where they would be most easily available on the spur of the moment. It may be said, however, that the First Army Corps is practically ready, that it consists of regiments whose men and officers are fairly well acquainted with each other, though some time is yet required to complete this desirable end. and that what we may call its advanced guard is already at Gibraltar and Malta. The Second Army Corps is not complete, but it can be made so in a short time by calling out the Reserves, or even a portion of them, for nothing like the whole would be necessary. There would remain quite sufficient Reserve men to supply all casualties which would be likely to happen during a short campaign without sending to the regiment in the field a single raw recruit. We are not optimists, and are far from saying that this is all that England ought to be capable of doing; but it is at least more than has ever been possible to the country since the Peninsular War, and it admits of the despatch of a force of British troops greater than the Duke of Wellington ever commanded. Compared with a vast array of Continental armies, this organisation may appear insignificant; but it is probably enough for the present purpose, and the English Army is now so constituted that it can, by the use of means and arrangements already made, place a force in the field which, combined with the power of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, must be regarded by foreign nations as at least respectable. Moreover, the whole of the arrangements for embarking. transporting, and disembarking large detail, so that there need be no confusion, nor will naval and military officers have to cudgel their brains as to the best means of effecting these operations at a time when their energies will all be required for active duties, and their thoughts should be concentrated on the concerns of the moment. If, then, we find that England is fairly prepared for the sort of work which may possibly be before us, we may at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that some good things have heen hammered out in the midst of the everlasting din of Army Reformers and Reactionists. Moreover, it appears to have been contemplated, if not actually decided. that in the event of a Military Expedition being sent to Egypt the Anglo-Indian army shall furnish a strong contingent. There cannot be any doubt such a decision would be held to confirm the wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield's policy six years ago in bringing native troops to the Mediterraneon. The advisability of combining the scattered but formidable military forces of the Empire for the defence of a place of vital importance to the nation is not to be disputed, and as the Eastern Question has to be settled quite as much in the Levant and the Black Sea as on the Indian frontier, the employment of our Indian troops on critical occasions in Europe may be regarded as likely to become an established custom. But the inquiry to which immediate attention will be directed is, how many of these troops will it be possible to employ, if an army is sent to protect the Suez Canal? The reply may at once be made without hesitation, that a more than sufficient force could be despatched from Bombay alone. The criticism may be made of this statement, as it has been made before, that we are, therefore, palpably keeping up an excessive military force at the expense of the Indian taxpayer; but the explanation of our ability to employ this large force at a distance from India is that the natives of our great Dependency know that the stronger we are on the Isthmus of Suez the more invincible must we be in Hindostan. A prompt and vigorous settlement of the Egyptian Question by the unaided act of the English Gevernment would contribute to the tranquil maintenance of our supremacy, which has been shaken in popular sentiment by the vacillation and weakness shown on recent critical occasions. The employment of a portion of the Indian garrison in attaining that desirable result would be justifiable not less as a matter of military convenience than by the impression it would produce abroad. We are not closing our eyes to its possible drawbacks, nor to the perils it would invite if the Government of England were to fail or to neglect to secure an ample equivalent for such a display of vigour as the despatch of an Anglo-Indian army to Suez. But if Mr. Gladstone has really made up his mind as to what he wants to attain and sees his way how to secure it, then the employment of native troops must be held to be one of the legitimate resources of an English Statesman. The garrison of India at the present time may be set down as consisting of sixty thousand European, and one hundred thousand native troops, on the effective list. The recent reductions in the Sepoy army have brought that force down to a lower number than it has been at for seventy years. It is true that the Commander-in-Chief has declared that the abolition of twenty regiments should be effected without the Army suffering in its total strength; but the men have almost unanimously refused to join other regiments than those in which they took service. Recruits will have to come forward, there-

fore, in considerable numbers to enable

Sir Donald Stewart to be as good as his

word; and, owing to the increased ad-

vantages of many civil occupations, the

native Army does not possess as great

attractions as it used to do. The one

hundred thousand natives are, however,

amply sufficient for all the work we re- | fancy that if once more demonstration quire of them. and, could some of its component elements be increased, and others excluded, there would be few European Armies which could show greater efficiency in the field .- Standard .

BEATING THE PATRIOTIC DRUM. No one can doubt that the situation is critical, or that the Government is engaged in a task of singular difficulty and complexity. As this is admitted on all hands, it is very much to be regretted that the responsible leaders of the Opposition should have lent their countenance to the meeting to be held at Willis's Rooms for the purpose of beating the patriotic drum. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote have anything to say on the Egyptian question, we should have thought that Parliament was the proper place for them to say it. We may be told, of course, that the House of Commons is preoccupied, and that the Government declines to enter on a full discussion even in the House of Lords. But the very fact that the Government has taken this course with a full sense of its responsibility for the interests of the public service must surely be held to lay a corresponding responsibility on the leaders of the Opposition. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote propose to say anything at Willis's Rooms that they would not say in their place in Parliament, the country will be apt to think that a patriotic meeting has been used for no very patriotic purpose. But for their presence and countenance a meeting held under the proposed auspices and conditions would be regarded by serious politicians with an impatience bordering on contempt, and we doubt if it is worth while for the leaders of the Opposition to run the risk of incurring a like condemnation. The Egyption question is not to be settled by rhetorical speeches from irresponsible politicians, or even from statesmen who have chosen to lay aside their responsibility for the occasion. It is a question beset with difficulties on every side, and certainly many of the difficulties were inherited by the present Government from its predecessor. It is easy enough to call for vigorous and decisive action and to accuse the Government of hesitation, vacillation, and weakness. A time will come when these accusations may fairly be made and must be fairly met, but it has not come yet. A Power which has only itself and its own interests to consider may find it easy enough to take prompt and decisive action. But no Power stands in this relation to the Egyptian question. By the action of Lord as far as possible to go hand in hand with and Turkish Governments more closely been the best or even the only feasible one at the time it was made, but it is plain that | do but to make friends with France-or its consequences must be reckoned with in any attempt to judge the policy of the Government. To act with France, so far as was compatible with the independent interests of this country, has been the manifest duty as well as the cordial desire of Lord Granville and his colleagues. He found the alliance existing, and he recognized the claim of France to a co-ordinate voice in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. Besides this, the arrangements made in 1879, when Ismail Pacha was deposed, had a quasi-European sanction, and, therefore, so long as the vital interests of England were not menaced, the Government was bound to pay heed to the views of the other European Powers. In this fact lies the inherent difficulty of the whole question, and it affords the key to the apparent hesitations of the Cabinet. England is the only Power whose interests in Egypt are independent of European pre-occupations. The Continental Powers, one and all, have separate and special interests which cannot be dissociated from their relations to each other and to the Porte. It is unnecessary to dwell on the divergencies to which these separate and special interests naturally give rise. They are sufficiently obvious, and they serve to explain the obstacles which any Power must encounter whose interests impel it to press for decisive and vigorous action in regard to Egypt. Undoubtedly England is such a Power, and if she stood alone, or was entitled to act alone, without previously doing everything possible to secure the cooperation of France and the countenance of the other States interested, there would be little difficulty in determining the proper course to be pursued. But, faithful to the alliance with France and to the international sanction given to the status quo in Egypt-two conditions which it found already existing through the action of its predecessors—the Government has endeavoured, and is still endeavouring, to effect a settlement in accordance with these conditions.—Times.

PREPARING FOR WAR, AND WHY. The English Government is preparing for war. The intention is to land an expedition in Egypt under certain circumstances which at the moment seem not unlikely to occur. If the Sultan chooses to exercise his own authority and his own forces for the expulsion of Arabi from Egypt and the defeat of the "military party," all will be well again. If his Majesty refuses to do so, the English Government will ask the sanction of Europe for her doing the work herself, either with or without French assistance. Should the Powers decline to authorise occupation of Egypt against the will of the Sultan-(which they can do, of course, without forbidding it)—then the English Government will send its troops into the country all the same; and expel Arabi if he resists; and put down the "military party;" and restore to Egypt the rule and administration under which it flourished in so remarkable a measure from the time of Tewfik's accession to the time of the mutiny. This is the programme of the English Government: these are the proposals and the intentions which our Ambassador at the Porte was instructed to lay before the Conference, and which all these war preparations of ours are meant to enforce. By some it is doubted whether, if the European Powers decline to sanction an English occupation of Egypt, the Government will not abandon the idea : returning its ships to dock, its soldiery to barracks, and its arms and ammunition into store. And considering all that has gone before the doubt is a natural one. But it should be argued not upon the history of our recent demonstrationizings alone: we should not lose sight of the position of the Government as a Government. It is not a good position just now, but very much the reverse of good; and the more judicious of its members seem to

comes to nothing-if, because Europe refuses its " mandate " and the Porte forbids, and Arabi defies, the Government abandon their warlike intentions and fetch home their ships, that Government will speedily be as a candle-end flaring in the socket with stench intolerable. War or no war, a Government must live. And yet if her Majesty's Ministers could only see their most patriotic course, and act upon it with self-denying candour, they would seriously consider the expediency of resigning their posts at once. Their friends may smile at this; but we assure them that what-we have just written is intended not for their amusement but for their instruction; and in order that they may the better understand the "responsibilities" of which we hear so much and see so small a sense of. What is the origin of our troubles in Egypt and in Europe alike; and what is it that makes them so formidable to-day? The answer is clear and undeniable. The root of these troubles, this grave peril, is in two branches. First, there is the "final over-throw" of our ancient relations with the Porte; and the fiercely proclaimed, unceasingly sustained hostility of the English party in power to the Turkish Empire and its denunciation of the Mahommedan faith. From this "final overthrow," from this virtuous implacable hostility, sprang the Pan-Islam movement: that which we see working in Egypt, and in all likelihood shall presently see working elsewhere, on the surface as well as underground. This agitation the Sultan felt himself compelled to resort to for existence against the hatred and hostility of England; and the hatred of England (we mean the Gładstonian England) furnished him with the means because it extended from the rule to the faith of the Caliph. Next, this same Gladstonian England made the tremendous mistake of assuming that Turkey must go to ruin and impotence if we foreswore all friendly relations with her, even for the protection of English interests: that without England Turkey would be utterly friendless and helpless. A foolish, fatal assumption. Even before the sworn enemy of all things Turkish and Mahommedan was placed in power here, the German Government had begun to take up what he had abandoneda Turkish alliance: when it instantly appeared (to men of sense) that the Porte might yet be formidable-in hands not our own. Next, our Greatest Minister of the Age violently broke up the good understanding which Lord Beaconsfield had created with the German Powers-violently and insult-Salisbury himself England has been bound | ingly; which of course threw the German France. Such an arrangement might have | together, against a common enemy. Thereupon this Ministry of ours had nothing to rather with M. Gambetta, who represents the France to which Germany is most hostile, and which she is most afraid of. Good again. Then, while we are seen in alliance with France the Tunisian raid takes place, to the further exasperation of the Porte; in which, as well as the fear of conquest and annexation by the Giaour all over North Africa, we as associates and allies of the French have to share. Hence our difficulties to-day. They are the distinct creations of this Government's policy of hate to Turkey and Mahommedanism, and of open, insulting opposition to the German Governments, who are friends of Turkey: while we (to no avail whatever) were forced into alliance with the French, who are hated by both. And so if the British Government that has accomplished all this were to go out, and to be succeeded by another which has no traditions of enmity either to the Sultan or Prince Bismarck, the prospect of a settlement of the Egyptian imbroglio without war would be vastly increased. Now, perhaps, the friends of the Government, and of peace, understand what we mean .- St. James's

> PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. The House of Commons, on Wednesday went into Committee again on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, and the consideration of Clause 15 (power to draft additional con-stabulary force into any district) was resumed. An amendment, moved by Mr. Redmond, to omit words authorising the Lord Lieutenant to exempt from charge for extra police any specified portion of the area declared to be chargeable, or any specified rateable property in such area, underwent very lengthened and occasionally somewhat heated discussion. It was firmly opposed by the Government. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy denounced the unamended clause as opening the door to gross favouritism and other abuse, and as calculated to drive the Irish people into general fiscal revolt." Mr. Parnell complained of the stubborn refusals of the Home Secretary to make reasonable concessions, and expressed the opinion that if the Bill had been in the charge of the Chief Secretary, with power to accept amendments, without the necessity of telegraphing first to the Lord Lieutenant for permission to do so, it would have passed through the House in half the time. Mr. Parnell was inveighing against Lord Spencer, as being "saturated with the evil traditions of English misgovernment,' when he was called to order for irrelevancy The amendment was ultimately rejected on a division by 191 to 53. Another amendment, moved by Mr. Callan, giving the power of exemption to the going Judge of Assize for the county, instead of the Lord Lieutenant, was resisted by Sir W. Harcourt on the ground that it would impose on the judicial body a duty which properly belonged to the Executive Government. Sir W. Harcourt took occa sion to declare that the personal abuse levelled at him by Mr. Parnell and other speakers would not influence him in the discharge of his duty. The amendment was rejected by 223 to 43. The Government having subsequently accepted one or two unimportant mendments, a division was taken on the question that the clause be added to the bill. when the clause was carried by 193 to 37, and the Committee adjourned. The Surrey (Trial of Causes) Bill was read a second time; and, after disposing of some further business, the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE NEW K.C.B .- Mr. George Kettilby Rickards, late counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has just been nomi-(Civil Division) for his public and official services, was born about the year 1812, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Newdigate Prize for English verse in 1830, and took his Bachelor's Degree in Michaelmas Term, 1833, obtaining a second class in the school of *Litera* Humaniores. He was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Queen's College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1837, and joined the Oxford circuit. About the year 1857 he was appointed Examiner of Election Recognizances and Standing Counsel to the Speaker; the latter post h held down to his recent retirement. Mr. Rickards married in 1842 Frances Phoebe, second daughter of the late Rev. John H. G. Lefroy, of Ewshott-house, Hampshire, and THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. CAUSES OF THE MUTINY.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday

night : I held to-day an instructive conversation with some native officers of influence in the Army. They gave me a graphic and intelligible account for the grievances of the National Party as viewed from the purely military standpoint. It did not seem that questions of civil or financial administration are to these gentlemen burning questions. Their desire to depose Tewfik, or, at least, to reorganise his system of Government, is based upon one special grievance—namely, the manner in which military patronage has been

jobbed of late years. When Tewfik came to power they were led to believe he would reform this abuse. But he has not done so, and their chief complaint is still unredressed. It is this. The Circassian and Georgian favourites in the Harem simply monopolise the patronage of the Army. They can and do usurp the right of promoting officers as they please, and they always act to the prejudice of officers

who are native Egyptians.

In February, 1881, the Egyptian officers petitioned Tewfik in regard to this matter, and begged him to make a personal inquiry. Tew-fik faithfully promised he would look into the Instead of that he handed it over to Osman Pacha, who was a Circassian. This official was War Minister, and he summoned council of officers ostensibly to inquire into the complaints. When they met, instead of letting them proceed, he had them arrested. On this being known an indignant crowd of soldiers assembled and forcibly rescued them. Tewfik himself, according to my informants, dates the origin of the mutiny of the army from this act of treachery. It eventually led to the demonstration of September. Then Cherif's Ministry was appointed. But it also failed to remove the Circassian protégés of the

Harem, and hence it had to be turned out. The second charge these officers brought against the Khedive was apparently, to them, the minor count in their indictment. They complained that his Highness had dishonoure the country and insulted his people hy tamely accepting on his own initiative the Joint Note of England and France. This Note has been of great service to Arabi, who has utilized it for purposes of agitation. "Why," asked one of my informants, "did not Tewfik refer the Note to his Ministers? That would have been the constitutional method of dealing with it. His acceptance of it without consulting his Cabinet is regarded as a violation of the Constitution, resorted to because native Egyptian military influence was at the time all powerful in the Cabinet. As it was impossible to coerce this influence it was thought desirable

to betray it.

These officers confirmed my previous telegrams on one point. They told me that if Arabi were ordered to go to Constantinople, the Army would prevent him from leaving the country. As to the removal of Arabi Pacha to Constantinople, the officers say, even if it could be managed, it would not be of any use. There are twenty other leaders. equally zealous, ready to take his place at a moment's notice.

The streets are almost descried. The few passers-by one meets go about in a dejected manner with grave and anxious faces. Nobody remains here save under compulsion of duty. a little more civil to Europeans, but yesterday which they saw people carrying.

The question

Arabi returns this evening. The question of the locality of the seat of Government is settled. It will, in the meantime, be fixed at Alexandria, instead of at Cairo.

There is a very good reason for the scare among the Europeans growing more and more serious. They have been dreadfully frightened by the conduct of the French Consul, who has ordered all French subjects to leave the country. The Arabs are just as much terrified as the Europeans. They fear that the English are about to bombard the town. They meet in little groups or crowds at the corners of the streets, where they excitedly discuss the perils of the situation. These groups are promptly dispersed by soldiery acting in accordance with the wishes of the Consuls, who consider all crowds apt to be dangerous. This "Reign of Terror becoming unendurable. Everybody says the delay and hesitation affected by European Diplomatists are simply ruining Egypt. The country must lapse into barbarism if all the pioneers of civilisation are not only driven but permanently kept out of it.

We have alarming reports to the effect that preparations have been made to destroy or block the Suez Canal. These, however, are mostly untrue.

I must warn the public against the false news now being sent from Alexandria. I believe, myself, that the troops can and will keep order until they are called on to prepare to receive an invading force. Then, and not till then, will there be any real danger. But even this the Fleet ought to be able to cope with. The remaining English residents are organising themselves for self-defence. Our rendezvous in the hour of peril will be the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices.

The new Ministry is greatly disconcerted owing to the withdrawal of the delegates from the Commission appointed to inquire into the riot of the 11th inst. They complain that this action on the part of the Consular Body hampers them very much in their efforts to deal with the crisis. Arabi is speeding on his way here in a special train to assist at their deliberations on this point. He is fully alive to the necessity for punishing the offenders, but whether he means by "offenders" those who were taken redhanded, or those in high places who instigated the mob, I know

A Turkish Envoy will arrive to-morrow to confer decorations on the personages who Four Greek and two Italians steamers arrived to-day. They are now already full of pas-Six hundred sengers anxious to go home. Italian refugees have arrived from Cairo. The defensive works at Aboukir are being strengthened by the soldiers, aided by forced

In a despatch dated Wednesday the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at

The Ministers all return here to-night. I went to the Palace to-day, and found the Khedive still slightly unwell with rheumatism. Everybody is very anxious about the probability of an English move on Egypt. All, however, are agreed that that is the only solution of present difficulties. The rumour is still current that Arabi Pacha was invited to go to Constantinople, but it is denied officially.

A fresh Turkish despatch-boat is expected here immediately. It is expected 'o bring more decorations and fresh instructions for Dervish Pacha, who is quite comfortable, as he says all is arranged and finished. There is great danger that Alexandria may be deprived of water in two days, as the works here are almost forsaken by workmen. A deputation went to the Palace to-day to ask a special guard for the machinery. The story that Arabi intends seizing the English remaining as hostages is once more revived: but I believe it is simply a hoax.

The French here are endeavouring to persuade Arabi Pacha to leave the country, thinking thereby to prevent the English troops from landing. French policy is wholly directed against any re-establishment of English in fluence in Egypt. The French officials are untiring in this respect, and have shown themselves altogether disloyal to England. To-day Alexandria is like a deserted city. The shops are nearly all closed, and the wharves are crowded with refugees. The

situation is very strained, and it s not impossible that a demonstration may soon be made against the few English residents who

On a report that Arabi Pacha intended to Gize all the English on shore as hostages to-night, almost everybody except the Consul-General, the people of the Ottoman Bank, and a few English gentlemen, embarked on board the ships in the port. I remained on shore, disbelieving the report.

THE CONFERENCE.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople telegraphed on Wednesday :-It seems now to be admitted on all sides that the first questions which the Conference has to solve are those which regard the reestablishment of order and the protection of life and property in Egypt. The meeting held yesterday afternoon at Therapia, though somewhat shorter than the previous one, was more important, because the deliberations were narrowed to a more definite issue, and the members, having foreseen this change, had obtained somewhat fuller instructions from their respective Governments. The increased importance, however, of the matters discussed led to a renewal of the engagement to maintain strict secrecy, so that it is impossible to describe what took place. All that is known with tolerable certainty is that an important proposal was made by the British Ambassador, and that no decision was taken on the subject.

In spite of the efforts of the Ambassadors to persuade the Porte to take part in their deiberations concerning Egypt, the Turkish official world continues to regard the Conference with undisguised hostility, and to consider it as an unjustifiable encroachment on the Sovereign rights of the Sultan. All the Powers, it is said, profess to desire merely the re-establishment of order and the maintenance of the status quo, and this object has now been fully attained by the Imperial Mission. Why, then, should foreign Governments seek to interfere? To this question it is of course easy for the Ambassadors to give the cogent reply that order cannot be said to be re-established so long as thousands of panic-stricken foreigners are fleeing from the country, and a momentary compromise which leaves the power in the hands of the mutineers cannot be accepted as a satisfactory permanent solution of the question. It is necessary that some measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders, and it is very desirable that the Turkish Government, which is most directly interested, should take part in the deliberations which are being held for the purpose. .. The Porte does not absolutely reuse to discuss the subject, but it wishes that discussion, if it takes place at all, should be carried on with each Cabinet separately through the ordinary channels of diplomatic The extreme anxiety of the Sultan to pre-

vent any collective form of deliberation being adopted may be best illustrated by relating a little incident which took place on Friday night. Having heard that the Conference had not been able to hold its first meeting as intended, in consequence of the Austrian Ambassador being without the necessary instructions, and having been led to believe that the delay indicated defection of the Cabinet of Vienna from the Conference project, his Maesty sent to Baron Calice, during the night, by one of his aides-de-camp, the long-pro-mised Order of the Imtiaz for the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Imperial Aide-de-Camphad hardly left the Austrian Embassy at Buyukdere when instructions from Vienna arrived, and the delayed meeting took place next day. Now that the Conference is an accomplished fact, the Turkish statesmen have it, and on this point there is among them a certain diversity of opinion. Some think that the Porte should continue to keep aloof, and uphold the principle that foreign interference is unjustifiable, while others believe that the attempt to form a new European concert might be more easily counteracted if Turkey accepted a seat at the Conference. The question is certainly important. but is not regarded as of the first magnitude, because it is believed that, whether the Porto takes part or not in the deliberations, the Powers will never be able to agree. The views which one hears expressed on this subject are worthy of attention, because the Turks have remarkable diplomatic instinct. and in the diagnosis of latent rivalries and jealousies among the Great Powers they have had considera! le experience. No two Powers, they say, with the exception, perhaps, of Germany and Austria, are really at one in the Egyptian question. England and France, though professing to have a common object, are each striving to obtain the predominance in Egypt, and they are diametrically opposed to each other on the question of the best means of re-establishing order, for England wishes the Sultan to send an expedition to Cairo, while France believes that a Turkish occupation would be a fatal blow to her North African policy. Italy takes little interest in the question of how order is to be re-established, but she is determined to get, if possible, a share in the Control, and that desire will inevitably bring her into conflict with England and France. The interests of Russia are of an entirely different kind; she wishes to have a voice in Egyptian affairs in order to get the Suez Canal neutralized in such a way that in time of war English troops and munitions of war could not be sent by the Canal to India. As for Germany and Austria their aims have not yet become apparent, but it may be safely assumed that they are not fa-vourable to Anglo-French predominance in sities of aim, the Turks triumphantly inquire how the Powers can possibly agree to any scheme that may be proposed, and what prac-tical result can possibly be expected from the Conference.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen and the Duchess of Albany drove out yesterday afternoon, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse walked and drove. The Turkish Ambassador and Mile. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and the Marquise Menabrea, Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Steward, Earl Granville, K.G. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Countess Granville, and Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Elizaheth of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe, the Turkish Ambassador and Mile. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and the Marquise Menabrea, the Lord Steward, the Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Tor-rington, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. and General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B. To-day is the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses of Hesse went out this morning. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by the Hon. Alex-ander Yorke, left Windsor at half-past 10 a.m. for London. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret arrived at the Castle this forenoon. Sir Frederick Leighton, President, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Arts, had an interview with the Queen to-day, to present the annual report from the Academy. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

the Castle.

The Queen received yesterday with much thankfulness the assurance that the Duke of Edinburgh was not the worse for his narrow escape from drowning near the Bayona Bridge, Santiago. While fishing his Royal Highness's Edinburgh was not the worse for his narrow escape from drowning near the Bayona Bridge, Santiago. While fishing his Royal Highness's foot slipped, and he was carried into the weir, where he was nearly drowned, being carried

under four times in 16 feet of water. The Duke was altogether half an hour in the water before he was brought to shore. The Queen had also received a telegram from his Royal Highness stating that he had suffered no ill effects from the accident.

The Duke of Albany and the Duke d'Aumale took luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian on Wednesday. The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess of

The Empress Eugénie has been severely indisposed for the last fortnight at Farnborough with cold and fever, but is now much better. The Duchess of Newcastle and Mr. Hohier are staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Nor-

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for their yachting quarters in the

The Earl of Carnaryon, as president of the Society of Antiquaries, had a conversazione at his house in Portman-square on Wednesday night, at which there was a numerous gathering of antiquarians and gentlemen belonging to different learned and scientific in-

stitutions in the metropolis.

Count Herbert Bismarck has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Beriin. Count Herbert has relinquished the post he held in the Embassy to the Court of St. James.

Lord and Lady Sherborne have left London for Sherborne Park, Gloucestershire.

The Hon. Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald has arrived from Alexandria at 23, Hill-street,

Berkeley-square, Mr. Fitzgerald remaining in Egypt.
The marriage of the Hon. Alfred Talbot,

youngest son of Henry John, eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, with the Hon. Emily de Grey, eldest daughter of the late Lord Walsingham, took place on Wednesday at Westminster Abbey. Long before the arrival of the bride the choir was filled with the relatives and distinguished friends attending the wedding. The bridegroom was attended by Captain the Hon. Walter Carpenter, R.N., who acted as best man. The bride was accompanied to the Abbey by her aunt, the Hon. Lady Rose, and on entering was received by her six bridesmaids, namely the Hon. Beatrice, the Hon. Mabel, and the Hon. Odeyne de Grey, sisters of the bride; the Hon. Miss Vane-Tempest. and Miss Carpenter, nieces of the bridegroom, and the Hon. Adeline Thellusson. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same costly fabric over a wreath of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of French gray gaze and lace, with bonnets to match, with small red feather, and each wore a pretty gold and enamel of the Talbat crest brooch, the bridegroom's gift. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Talbot, Warden of Keble, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Arnald de Grey, brother of the bride, and Canon King. Afterwards Sir William and the Hon. Lady Rose received the wedding party at breakfast at their residence, 30, Bruton-street, Berkeleysquare, when there were present the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Dowager Marchioness of Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess Brownlow, Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Dartmouth and Lady Fanny Legge, the Earl and Countess of Longford, Earl Compton, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Walsingham, Lord Rendlesham, and the Hon. Miss Thellusson, Lady Marian Alford, the Hon. Sydney and Lady Beatrix Herbert, the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, Major the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Talbot, the Hon. W. Ponsonby, the Hon. Edward Kenyon and the Misses Kenyon, the Hon. Mrs. S. Ponsonby Fane and Miss Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. Mitford, the Hon. John de Grey, the Hon. Mrs. A. de Grey, Miss Grant and Lady Amory, Mr. and Lady Gwendolen Chaplin, Mr. W. Tomlinson, and numerous other friends. Early in the afternoon the newly married couple took their departure for Blickling, the seat of Constance, Marchioness of Lothian, in Norfolk, where they purpose spending the oneymoon.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") The Caledonian ball is always the best public gathering of the season, and last week's was a brilliant success-indeed the attendance was rather too large. Lady Aveland's fancy quadrille, made up of characters taken from Scotch ballads, was very picturesque. The Hon. Blanche Colville's dress as "Comin' thro' the Rye." was most becoming-Indian muslin, with crimson bodice, wreath of cornflowers, and basket of wild flowers; and the Hon. Evelyn Willoughby as "The Blue-Bells of Scotland," looked remarkably well in skyblue tulle and satin, trimmed with blue-bells, and on the shoulder a large bunch of berries and ivy-leaves with wreath of blue-bells, There were two Highland quadrilles, the ladies wearing white dresses with tartan scarves and badges, and, perhaps, rather more than the average of fancy dresses were seen, but none of them were of special note. Lady Bute wore a pretty dress of cream satin trimmed with ruby satin, well set off with splendid diamonds; and Lady Aveland's dress was very appropriate—white satin trimmed with berries

and ivy-leaves, and draped with Gordon tartan. Thursday evening was rather cool for an out-door gathering, but notwithstanding that fact, the Botanic Fête was well attended. Among the thousands present were some hundreds of women who braved the chill breeze in open dresses, short sleeves, and uncovered heads, regardless of possible neuralgia, cold, or cough. Others interpreted the command "evening dress" in a more liberal manner, and protected themselves from the night air with various comfortable gar-ments. A few ran into the other extreme of ulster and umbrella. High art was represented in one solitary individual, who, in her long, straight gown of yellowish stuff, looked like a sack, and achieved a veritable success

of laughter, of which she seemed very proud There were a few pretty faces. The light was so becoming that I was disappointed at their scarcity. As a rule, the good-looking people were badly dressed, and the plain ones wore the pretty gowns, among which were a soft lavender, with yellow sash and marguerites; a dark peacock blue velvet with white lace flounce, paniers, and fichu; and a white French muslin with abundant lace of a very deep coffee tint, and an Indian mantle set off with bullion fringe. The lake was like a bit of the Arabian Nights. It was a favourite resort of preoccupied couples, some of whom forgot that the brightness of the coloured lights formed a very tell-tale back-

The last lingering remnant of society has forsaken Dublin, and many have betaken themselves to the seaside. Furs and newmarkets are the prominently suitable features of seaside toilets. Lord Castlemaine and family, Lord and Lady Castletown, the Hon. Mr. Needham, ecc., are among the visitors

staying at Kingstown. In "Coningsby," Lord Beaconsfield defines pluck as (according to Lord Monmouth's idea) " a total disregard of public opinion." If this is what it is, Lord Shrewsbury and his bride must possess a full share, people in their position would have gone flaunting down to their family place, having previously ordered "demonstrations" to be got up. It appears that they were met by tenants who escorted them from the station to

Rossetti's effects at Cheyne-walk on the 1st prox. will not include the poet's own sketches